FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEW U.S. MILITARY COMPLEX IN UK FOR'WAGING WAR'

LD231551 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] In High Wycombe, located not far from London, extensive work has begun on the building of the military headquarters of the American forces in Europe. Karel Stary reports from London:

According to the plans of the American Defense Department, the new battle headquarters of the American forces in Europe is intended to replace the present headquarters in Stuttgart in the FRG which the Americans would abandon should war break out in Central Europe. The role of the new extensive complex of underground equipment, which can withstand a direct nuclear strike, as well as chemical and bacteriological weapons, is to command the American reserve units and the movement of forces from the United States to the European Continent.

The very announcement a year ago that this battle headquarters is being planned on British territory caused protests by local inhabitants and the peace movement. On top of this, the British Government was not even informed of the plan. Now, however, the report about the beginning of construction on the battle headquarters has been announced by the British Ministry of Defense. According to the British peace movement, this shows how far the United States' preparations for waging war in Europe have gone, including plans for the use of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

FDGB'S TISCH: PEACE FOREMOST CONCERN OF TUS

LD151742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Potsdam, 15 Aug (ADN) -- FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch has described the preservation of peace as the foremost concern of trade unions. Only in peace is it possible for people to enjoy security, happiness and the realization of their personal wishes and hopes, he told a forum of trade unionists from 11 countries at the FDGB international summer camp in Ferch, near Potsdam.

He referred to the Soviet peace initiative and to the resolutions of the Warsaw Pact states on detente and arms limitation, the prevention of a nuclear holocaust and for the continued implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence in Europe and throughout the world. There is no alternative. That also applies to political dialogue.

Young people from the GDR, France, Greece, Italy, Cuba, Kuwait, Mozambique, Poland, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Cyprus spent their holidays in the summer camp, which has been conducted for the 10th time. They visited enterprises and talked to antifascist resistance fighters and members of the People's Chamber.

HOXHA MESSAGE READ AT PARTISAN COMMEMORATION

AU271721 Tirana ATA in English 1710 GMT 27 Aug 84

["40th Anniversary of the Formation of the 18th Shock Brigade and the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the District of Dibra Celebrated -- Comrade Enver Hoxha's Greeting to the Former Partisans and Cadres of the 18th Shock Brigade" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, August 27 (ATA) -- Peshkepi was awaken in festival since early morning yesterday. The former partisans of the 18th Shock Brigade, inhabitants from the whole district had come here to celebrate together the 40th anniversary of the formation of the brigade and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of this district.

In order to commemorate this memorable events, the former cadre of the brigade the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of people's defence, Comrade Prokop Murra, the member of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People Comrade Pilo Peristeri, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district peoples council Rakip Dance, leading cadres of the party and power organs of the districts of Mat, Kukes, Elbasan, Kruje and Mirdites had come.

Wreaths were laid on the martyrs' graves on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the former partisans of the brigade, the party committee, the Executive Committee of the Peoples Council and the mass organisations of the district. Then, a grand popularally was organised in the main square of the city.

The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee Faik Kopaci.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present Comrade Pilo Peristeri read out the greeting of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, addressed to the former partisans, cadres of the 18th Shock Brigade, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding. Which says among the other things:

I wish you to have a joyful time while celebrating the 40th anniversary of your brigade. The 18th Shock Brigade was formed 4 decades ago, on August 20, 1944, in Slatinje, in the fold of the brave and patriotic people of Diber, who have always known how to burn the powder in order to defend their lands from predatory attacks of the enemy. Its creation marked the culmination of the liberation movement which had been going on for some years in the district of Diber and represented a marked event for the party and our entire national liberation movement. It smashed to smithereens the efforts of the bands of "Balli Kombetar" and Zogites and the treacherous chiefs of Diber who were striving to create a bastion of reaction in this region and showed once again the British and Americans that their hopes and aims to hinder the extension and triumph of the national liberation movement in the north of the country were vain.

Further on, speaking about the fighting road of the brigade, the message says: The liberation of this region, of the cities Diber, Prizren and Kukes from the Germans and mercenaries, the struggle for the liberation of Kerkove, the attacks against the German convoys in the road Prizren-Kukes etc. and many other battles within and outside our state borders, testify to the bravery and maturity of the partisans and cadres of the brigade to the correct and wise leadership of the party, to the all-round support that the people of Diber and all the other regions, where you fought gave to the national liberation war.

The history of your brigade, just as the glorious history of our national liberation war has been written with the rifle, with your courage and countless sacrifices, with the blood of the martyrs. The life, deed, ideal for which they laid down their lives are and will continue to be an example of inspiration for the coming generations who will get to know them through the history and the songs of the people, in which the brave men never die.

For 40 years our people, guided by the party, live free and happy in their socialist homeland. From the present-day heights, it is difficult to create an image of pre-liberation Albania. Socialist Albania, with a flourishing economy and culture, has been turned into an unconquerable fortress, because its steel foundations were laid during the national liberation war, because its builders and defenders are the entire people and it has the party in command, the message concludes.

The greeting was received with powerful applauses and acclamations.

PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE FUNDAMENTAL

AU281138 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Aug 84

["No Concessions to the Foreigners" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 28 (ATA) -- The Article 28 of our Constitution says: "The granting of concessions to and the creation of foreign economic and financial companies and other institutions or ones formed jointly with bourgeois and revisionist capitalist monopolies and states as well as obtaining credits from them are prohibited in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania".

This principle is linked directly with the protection of the national interests of the country, with its independent future.

The prohibition of granting concession is not temporary, does not concord with conjecture. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have considered farsightedly every effort of the foreign imperialist and revisionist states and companies to invest and use "for good-will aims" our numerous material and human sources, by denouncing their enslaving aims for subjugation.

This article synthetizes the many-year experience of our party. It has been made clear since on the eve of the liberation, when the Congress or Permet, held in May 1944, considered invalid all the enslaying agreements of the antipeople regime of the King Zog, concluded with foreign capital.

The prohibition of any concession in the field of economy is one of the fundamental factors that today our country has a developed and complex economy. That it does not experience financial difficulties never lacks mass consumer goods, that it has a gradual increase of the well-being of the working people, etc. The creation of the full system of industry, relying only on our inner possibilities is an expression of our economic, political and ideological strength. Our economy will never be under the pressure of debts, as it happens in the world today.

This has nothing in common with allegedly self-isolation, a notion concocted by the enemies. Our country maintains good trade relations and strikes agreements of mutual benefit with many countries of the world.

STOICHKOV SPEAKS AT ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU271440 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 23 August on page 2 carries a 1,400-word report on a meeting held on 22 August in Sofia at the "Georgi Kirkov Hall," which was organized by the "BCP Central Committee, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Sofia City People's Council, and the Friendship Society Between Bulgaria and Romania," to mark the 40th anniversary of the "socialist revolution" in Romania. According to the paper, the "following comrades took their seats on the presidium: Ognyan Doynov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Grigor Stoichkov; Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council; and leaders of mass-political and public organizations."

As a part of the report RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an approximately 650-word report on the speech given at the meeting by Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of construction, territorial-settlement organization, and architecture.

In his speech, Stoichkov is reported to review Romania's struggle for liberation from "fascist oppression," and "the historic victories of the Soviet Army," which have facilitated the successes of the socialist revolution. Later he surveys the successes of Romania under the socialist regime and the "glorious traditions of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship and cooperation." In this context he points out: "We note with satisfaction the increasing development of Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, equality, independence, and national sovereignty, according to the 1979 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance." Grigor Stoichkov also stresses the "importance of the traditional meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, the first party and state leaders of our countries."

Dwelling on international relations Stoichkov points out: "Our fraternal parties, countries, and peoples are conducting a policy of strengthening the forces of the socialist community. Experience and life convincingly show that the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the power of the Warsaw Pact, and our unity of action in the international arena are the main guarantees for preserving the historic achievements in constructing socialism, strengthening peace, and defending life on our planet from military flareups. In short, this is why the socialist countries, led by the invincible USSR, are making more and more efforts to unite the world forces struggling for peace, avoid a thermonuclear catastrophe, and promote democracy and social progress."

The newspaper also carries a 100-word summary of the speech given at the meeting by Romanian Ambassador to Bulgaria Liviu Minda, who spoke on Romania's successes and the "importance of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship."

MISCHNICK INTERVIEW FOCUSES ON BILATERAL ISSUES

AU272101 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn, August 27 (BTA corr) -- Interviewed for the West German Deutschlandfunk radio-station Mr Wolfgang Mischnick, the chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Freie Demokratische Partie /FDP/ in the Bundestag, expressed his satisfaction with the comprehensive, constructive and frank talk he had with the Bulgarian top party and state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Mr Wolfgang Mischnick, who visited Sofia as head of a FDP parliamentary faction delegation at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, emphasized that the talks in Sofia confirmed Bulgaria's readiness to develop relations of confidence and mutually advantageous cooperation with all states. He underlined Bulgaria's contribution to consolidating peace and goodneighborliness in the Balkans.

Dwelling on the relations between Bulgaria and the FRG, Mr Mischnick expressed a view that they were developing successfully, in the interests of both the two countries and of international security and world peace. The chairman of the FDP parliamentary faction in the Bundestag emphasized the successful socio-economic development of Bulgaria as a major premise for developing new forms of mutually advantageous cooperation between her and the Federal Republic in various spheres.

[For the text of the Cologne Deutschland Network Sofia telephone interview with Wolfgang Mischnick by Dietmar Boetcher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 28 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.]

Final Talks With Tanchev

AU272021 Sofia BTA in English 1823 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 28 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, first vice president of the State Council, had final talks with the delegate of the Freie Demokratische Partei /FDP/ in the FRG, led by Mr Wolfgang Mischnick, FDP's deputy chairman and chairman of its parliamentary faction.

It was stressed in the exchange of views on international issues that the policy of detente was the only reasonable alternative to arms race and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. It was emphasized that a great role for consolidating peace would be played by the attaining of a constructive outcome of the Stockholm conference and concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of force and maintaining peaceful relations by the states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

The FDP representative emphasized that the consistent peace policy of Bulgaria and the personal contribution of the President of the State Council Mr Todor Zhivkov were of great importance for the cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans and on our continent.

The two parties to the talks emphasized the role of the parliaments, the political parties and the sober-minded politicians whose activity could help resolve the top task of our time -- the consolidation of peace.

FILIPOV COMPLETES SMOLYAN OKRUG VISIT 27 AUGUST

AU272018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov made a 2-day visit to Smolyan Okrug. While there, he discussed initiatives on implementing the complex program on the further acceleration of development in Smolyan Okrug, adopted by the government at the recommendation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, with leaders of the okrug and specialists from the most important branches of industry and agriculture.

Today Comrade Grisha Filipow was briefed on the prospects in mining, mine construction, agriculture, and the new processing industry in the Zlatograd conurbation system.

In Smolyan he took part in a meeting of the okrug BCP committee bureau and the Executive Committee of the okrug people's council. In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Grisha Filipov pointed out that the program must be implemented on the basis of the newest approaches and developments of Comrade Todor Zhivkov concerning our strategy of development.

DOYNOV MEETS GDR ELECTRONICS MINISTER MEIER

AU272020 Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Ognyan Doynov, a Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP and minister of mechanical engineering, received Mr Felix Meier, GDR's minister of electronic engineering and electronics who is paying a visit here.

At the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere the two parties to the talks discussed some questions pertaining to the development and deepening of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries in the field of electrical engineering and electronics.

LUKANOV RECEIVES CUBA'S DEPUTY PREMIER PEREZ

AU272022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Cuban Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, has met Humberto Gonzalez Perez, candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Central Planning Council, who is vacationing in Bulgaria.

The two exchanged opinions on matters related to developing mutually beneficial cooperation and to its further expansion and strengthening.

VIETNAMESE TU DELEGATION VISITS, BEGINS TALKS

AU271647 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 27 /BTA/ -- Today a delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions /TCD/ led by the president of its Executive Committee Mr Nguyen Duc Thuan began talks with Bulgarian trade unionist delegation led by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

To consolidate and deepen the two trade unions' cooperation and study the experience of the Bulgarian trade unions -- these are the two main purposes of our visit, Mr Nguyen Duc Thuan stressed.

Along with the broad exchange of views on the role of the Bulgarian and Vietnamese trade unions in the two countries' socio-political life, questions pertaining to the world trade unionist movement were also reviewed. Stress was laid on the necessity to establish a united trade unionist antiwar front.

Expressing satisfaction with the ascending development of ties between the two trade unions, Mr Petur Dyulgerov pointed out that the new moments in Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations -- the friendship and cooperation treaty and the long-term programme for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, revealed possibilities for ever more active results in developing the relations along all levels.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FINLAND

AU271347 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] On 27 August a parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, departed for Helsinki. At the invitation of [name indistinct], chairman of the Finnish Parliament, the delegation will make a friendly visit. The current visit is an expression of the traditional relations of the two countries' parliaments. With their dialogue they contribute to the friendship between the Bulgarian and Finnish peoples, and to understanding and peace in Europe and the world.

SOVIET, CPCZ OFFICIALS MARK SLOVAK UPRISING

Ustinov, Delegation Arrive

LD271732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet Union's party and government delegation headed by Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, minister of defense, and marshal of the Soviet Union, arrived in the CSSR today for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The delegation includes Vladimir Orlov, RSFSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Vladimir Mikulich, first secretary of the Minsk Obkom of the Belorussian Communist Party; (Vsevolod Klokov), former chief of staff of the Jan Zizka partisan brigade and hero of the Soviet Union; and Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to the CSSR, who joined the delegation in Bratislava.

At the festively decorated Bratislava airport awaiting the distinguished guests were members of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Jozef Lenart, CPSL Central Committee first secretary; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary; Vilian Salgovic, CPSU Central Committee Presidium member and Sloval National Council chairman; and other representatives of the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL, Slovak Government, National Front of Slovakia Central Committee; Slovakia's capital city; and generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Present were Major General Yuriy Chelpanov, military and air attache of the Soviet Union in the CSSR, Igor Cherkasov, councillor of the Soviet Embassy in the CSSR, and Vadim Stepanov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava. After a cordial welcome both the Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems were played. Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet minister of defense, accompanied by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, inspected a military honor guard. Afterward the Soviet delegation members were presented red flowers by Pioneers. The working people and the youth of Bratislava gathered at the airport, gave heartfelt ovations to the delegation from the fraternal liberator country. After the military honor guard's march-past, the guests, accompanied by Czechoslovak representatives, left for Slovak National Uprising Square. Throughout the route from the airport to the square they were accorded heartfelt greetings in the streets of the city by citizens.

Slovak Leaders at Celebrations

LD272138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Representatives of the party and state bodies of the Slovak SR arrived by air in Banska Bystrica tonight, the site of the statewide celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. At Sliac Airport, leading officials of the Central Slovak Region cordially welcomed CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart, CPSL Central Committee first secretary, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, Viliam Salgovic, CPSU Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak National Council chairman, and other members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Ladislav Abraham, Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Elena Litvajova, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka, and Miroslav Valek; Bohus Travnicek, CPSL Central Committee Secretariat member; Eugen Turzo, CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission chairman, members of the individual departments of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives of party and state bodies of the Slovak SR.

Husak, Delegation Arrives

LD280857 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0808 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Here is editor Viliam Racek in Banska Bystrica, scene of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising:

[Racek] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR and the Czech SR, the Federal Assembly, Czech National Council, the Federal Government, and Czech SR Government, led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, arrived by air today for the national celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising in Banska Bystrica. The special aircraft landed at 0915 at the festively decorated airport at Sliac, where the Soviet aircraft bringing aid to the Slovak National Uprising landed 40 years ago, and from where pilots of the 1st Czechoslovak Fighter Squadron took off for military operations.

The delegation was welcomed on this historic site of the uprising by representatives of party and state bodies of the Slovak SR, led by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member andCPSL Central Committee first secretary, as well as leading officials officials of the Central Slovak Region, and Banska Bystrica and Zvolen Districts.

Comrade Gustav Husak was also warmly welcomed by working people and young people of the Central Slovak Region. After the welcome, the CSSR national anthem was played. Then Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, accompanied by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, inspected the military guard of honor. After a ceremonial march-past, the delegation left for Banska Bystrica.

Right now in the historic Slovak National Uprising Square, the center of the heroic resistance to fascism, a commemorative wreath-laying ceremony is beginning as a sign of respect to the fallen Soviet soldiers.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND TELEGRAM TO CEAUSESCU

AU241122 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 84 p 1

["Telegram of Congratulations" sent by CSSR President and CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Romanian President and RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Constantin Dascalescu on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the "liberation of Romania from fascism."]

Esteemed Comrades:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of Romania from fascist domination, we send you, the RCP Central Committee, the government, and all people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, comradely greetings and cordial congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own names.

The liberation of Romania from fascism in August, 1944, as a result of the victorious advance of the heroic Soviet Army and the armed uprising of patriotic forces opened the path to Romanian people toward the building of a new life on socialist principles.

In the CSSR we take pleasure in the results achieved by Romanian workers under the leadership of the RCP, in the social, economic and cultural development of Romanian society. With warm feelings we follow the creative efforts of the workers of Romania, and their determination to welcome the forthcoming party congress with dignity through fulfilling the tasks of the 12th RCP Congress.

The results achieved in socialist construction and the mutually advantageous all-round cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania with the Soviet Union and other socialist states within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA form a firm foundation for further successful progress in the construction of a developed socialist society in your country.

We value the fact that our parties and countries, and the peoples of the CSSR and Romania are linked by traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation, which are continually being strengthened and deepened in the spirit of the treaty of alliance between the CSSR and Romania. It is beneficial for both our countries and their peoples, in the interest of the unity and bond among the states of the socialist community, the joint struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for peace and the aversion of the nuclear threat, and social progress in the world.

We are convinced that Czechoslovak-Romanian relations will continue to develop successfully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We sincerely wish you, dear comrades, and the Communists and all working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania many further successes in the building of a socialist society in your homeland.

STROUGAL MEETS WITH ARGENTINE ENERGY MINISTER

LD211644 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Today in Prague Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, received Conrado Storani, secretary for energy of Argentina. During the discussion he singled out the progress made in the development of relations between the CSSR and Argentina, which is reflected both in politics, economy, and culture. He recalled that these fruitful contacts rest on the principles of equality and mutual advantage and that both countries maintain identical or similar views on how to resolve topical international problems. Considerable opportunities are opening in the field of economic cooperation, in which dynamic and long-term development, both the CSSR and Argentina have an interest as previously stressed by both sides.

HUSAK SENDS TELEGRAM TO MONGOLIAN PARTY LEADER

LD232049 Prague CTK in English 1829 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 23 (CTK) — Gustav Husak, general secrtary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, sent today a telegram of congratulations to the newly elected general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Jambyn Batmonh, and wished him much success in his responsible function.

In his telegram, Gustav Husak appreciated the principled policy of the Mongolian party and the successes achieved by the Mongolian people under its leadership (?in) the construction of socialist society, and in the struggle for lasting peace in Asia and the world. He expressed the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to deepen and develop.

HUSAK PRESENTS GOTTWALD AWARD TO HAVLIN

LD271806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, presented the Order of Klement Gottwald to Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, in Prague today, for his part in building our socialist homeland. Present were Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member; Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members; Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretaries; and Marie Kabrhelova, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member. This high distinction was conferred on Comrade Josef Havlin, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, on the occasion of his 60th birthday in recognition of his years-long selfless work for the CPCZ and socialist society.

Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated Comrade Havlin on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Presidium, and on his own behalf on this important milestone in his life. He singled out his selfless, lifelong endeavor in building socialism, in carrying out the programs and aims of the Communist Party, championing the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and a steadfast friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. Comrade Gustav Husak also paid high tribute to Comrade Josef Havlin's share in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in particular in the field of education, the rearing of the young generation, and development of sciences and culture. Comrade Josef Havlin offered his sincere thanks for the conferment on him of this high state distinction and assured Comrade Gustav Husak that he will continue to devote all his strength to work for the Communist Party, the flourishment of our socialist society and the well-being of the working people. Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, and other participants in this ceremony, afterward held comradely conversations with Comrade Havlin.

Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and deputy of the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, was also received in Prague by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman. He congratulated him on the conferment on him of the Order of Klement Gottwald and handed him a letter of greetings from the Federal Assembly.

NATURE OF CONFLICTS UNDER SOCIALISM DEBATED

AU241040 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 33 on 15 Aug 84 pp 8-9

[Vladimir Cechak article: "In the Snares of Revisionism; Is Dialectic 'Permanent Criticism'?"]

[Excerpts] Did Lenin subscribe to idealism? Is class antagonism inherent to the socialist society? Is dialectic compatible with materialism? These questions arise when we read the works of past and contemporary revisionists. They are putting forward "new evidence" to prove the "obsolescence" of Marxism-Leninism. Let us have a look today at how these modern falsifiers "dispose of" dialectic -- the gist of our doctrine.

Since the nineties of the past century, revisionists have been well aware of the fact that the most effective way of blunting the edge of revolutionary struggle, splitting up the workers class, and orienting it toward "coexistence" with capitalists is in breaking up the theory on which the working class relies.

They have been using for this aim, inter alia, ideas of bourgeois scientists. The Marxist-Leninist philosophy as a whole and the essence and methodological function of dialectic have become a target of "criticism." This is confirmed by our experience with the attempts of the sixties to destroy real socialism, attempts that were preceded by an endeavor to break up the Marxist-Leninist philosophy. Equal warnings are the lessons drawn from recent events in Poland.

The "critics" often base their arguments on the concepts of contemporary bourgeois "Marxology." Since the beginning of the fifties, they have been "proving" that "dialectical and historical materialism have nothing in common with the genuine dialectic of Marx's philosophical thought." Today, in putting forward their arguments about the "incompatability" of dialectic with materialism, they are more likely to base their theories on a misinterpretation of the works of V.I. Lenin. Lenin allegedly confined materialist dialectic to "schematically formulated laws" and to their illustration by means of examples. Yet, it is generally known that it was precisely "quoting as an illustration" that Lenin rejected as a characteristic of dialectic.

Antagonistic and Nonantagonistic Conflicts

Such an interpretation of Lenin's concept of materialist dialectic is not, of course, isolated in contemporary bourgeois philosophy. But how do present "Marxologists," "Sovietologists," and revisionists of all "directions" and "shades" assess the gist of dialectic -- the problem of conflicts and discrepancies? (We discussed this problem also in TRIBUNA Issue No 15 and No 18/1983.)

Revisionism completely ignores the principle that in the socialist society class antagonism disappears, but conflict remains, a principle that was frequently stressed by V.I. Lenin. It claims at the same time that, even if allowance is made for the existence of only nonantagonistic conflicts in the socialist society, it would allegedly be impossible to determine in which development stage these disappear. Revisionists claim that, even though the laws of dialectic are asserted in the socialist society by means of consciously acting individuals, this happens in an equally unrestrained fashion [zivelne] in all other socioeconomic formations.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism demonstrated, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the development of society, on what the antagonistic conflicts of societies with the class exploitative system are founded. They showed that class antagonism can be overcome only by a consistent socialist revolution and by the development of socialist social relations. Yet the assertion is impermissible that antagonistic conflicts disappear immediately after the victory of the socialist revolution. As long as remnants of the defeated exploiting classes remain in society and as long as their ideology exists, there will also exist a real possibility of the development of class antagonistic conflicts. Underestimating this reality would amount to committing not only a theoretical, but also a political mistake. (We were perfectly instructed about this by the events of 1968.)

However, these remnants of antagonistic conflicts are not decisive for the development of the structure of socialist social relations. On the contrary, the crucial role is played here by nonantagonistic conflicts, conflicts that rest on the objective differences that we encounter in building the socialist society. These conflicts can be resolved by the purposeful activity of the social subject; their development can be regulated.

In misinterpreting the Marxist-Leninist teaching about antagonistic and nonantagonistic conflicts, contemporary revisionists have arrived at a rejection of the term nonantogonistic conflict. In their opinion, every conflict is intrinsically antagonistic because without antagonism there is allegedly no conflict. Some, especially Yugoslav, "Modernizers" go so far as to ascribe the very term "nonantagonistic conflict" to the development of the theory of dialectical materialism in the thirties and forties of the 20th century. They deny that V.I. Lenin differentiated between "antagonistic and nonantagonistic" conflicts. One of the first authors to have openly expounded this version was O. Mandic in his work "Survey of Dialectical Materialism" in the mid-sixties. In the book, we can come across the following assertion: "The term nonantagonistic conflict was introduced by Soviet authors led by Stalin to show that there is no antagonism in the internal conflicts of the Soviet Union and that this antagonism can only be generated by external conflicts, by the capitalist world."

"Enrichment" of Marxism or Speculation?

In putting forward these arguments, revisionists very often refer to an "authentic" statement of K. Marx from his work "The Poverty of Philosophy": "Without antagonism, there can be no progress." Here, as elsewhere, they take Marx' statement out of context, because it is immediately followed by: "Such is the law by which civilization has been guided to this very day." It follows from this that Marx' expression of antagonism as a source of movement applies to social developments "until" his time. At the close of his work "The Poverty of Philosophy," Marx arrives at a certain generalization by which he prevents the expansion of the importance of class antagonistic conflicts beyond the framework of exploitative socioeconomic formations: "The existence of an oppressed class is a sine qua non of every society based on the antagonism of classes. The liberation of the oppressed class thus necessarily means the establishment of a new society." Class antagonism and, with it, class antagonistic conflicts thus vanish, according to Marx's view, with the elimination of exploited and exploiting classes.

In addition to its misinterpretation of the Marxist-Leninist concept of conflicts, contemporary revisionism also vehemently emphasizes the "negatively critical element" of dialectic. It is strongly inspired not only by the disciples of the "critical philosophy" associated with the so-called Frankfurt School, but also by more recent studies, including those of Oskar Negt. According to these views, dialectic and its value are directly proportional to the "force of its critical thrust." (We came across similar concepts among Czechoslovak revisionists at the end of the sixties.)

We will find this concept of dialectic as "permanent criticism" of all that exists, for example, in a paper by S. Stojanovic [not further identified]. According to him, the Marxist-Leninist dialectic has in its criticism of the bourgeois society, already virtually exhausted all the potentials and impulses inspiring its development. Therefore, if it wants to maintain its revolutionary critical character, it must inevitably become a criticism of the "society that calls itself socialism. Only this makes it possible to verify, enrich, and concretize the program of Marxism."

This is nothing but speculation and an effort to call into question the theoretical principles on which our society is built.

HONECKER RECEIVES, HONORS ANC'S PRESIDENT TAMBO

LD271446 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and GDR Council of State chairman, received on Monday at the Central Committee Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, for a friendly talk.

At the meeting the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman gave the ANC president the Star of International Friendship Order in Gold for Nelson Mandela. It was conferred on the proven ANC official and upright fighter for the rights of the repressed masses of South Africa, who has been imprisoned for over 20 years, to mark his 65th birthday in July 1983. Erich Honecker linked this with his fraternal greetings to all South African patriots who are conducting a self-sacrificing struggle against the reviled apartheid regime.

Oliver Tambo movingly thanked him for the high award. It is a great encouragement to Nelson Mandela and all other imprisoned patriots and symbolizes the GDR's stance of firm solidarity with the just struggle of the people of South Africa under the ANC's leadership.

Erich Honecker informed his guest about the active efforts of the GDR party and government, at the side of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, to constructively contribute to solving the most pressing problem of the present day, prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and preserve world peace. This also marks the numerous activities and great achievements under preparation by the working people for the 35th anniversary of the first German workers' and peasants' state and to further strengthen the GDR.

Oliver Tambo reported on the growing determination of the repressed people of South Africa to fight, which is reflected in the numerous mass actions against the so-called constitutional reform of the Botha regime and its inhuman Bantustan policy, in the growth of the African trade union movement and lengthy strikes in all parts of the country. He stressed that the racist regime has not given up its goals which are inhumane and hostile to peace, either at home or in relations with neighboring states in the region.

Erich Honecker and Oliver Tambo condemned the policy of confrontation and arms drive of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, which give rise to serious dangers not only for the peoples of Europe, but the whole of mankind. They underlined the traditional close alliance between the SED and the ANC in the common anti-imperialist struggle for the preservation of peace, against colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and all forms of apartheid. As they stated, the efforts of the frontline states and the liberation movements in South Africa to strengthen their unity and coordinate their struggle against the apartheid regime are of great importance for protecting the peoples' and states' interests in the region.

They expressed their conviction that the international struggle aginst the apartheid regime and the worldwide solidarity with the liberation movements ANC and South-West African People's Organization of Namibia would further strengthen.

Oliver Tambo conveyed to the SED Central Committee, the government, and the people best wishes for further great successes in socialist development and in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and head of the International Relations Department, J. Zuma, ANC National Executive Committee member, and A. Mongalo, ANC representative in the GDR, attended the talks.

MITTAG HOLDS TALKS WITH UGANDAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD271849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1158 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Aug (ADN) -- In view of the imperialist policy of arms drive and confrontation it is necessary for all peace-loving forces in the world to unite and intensify efforts to safeguard and preserve peace on all continents. This was stated during a meeting, held in Berlin today, by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag, with Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda, secretary general of the Ugandan People's Congress (UPC).

Mittag praised the struggle of the African peoples against colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, and for social progress as an important contribution in the joint anti-imperialist struggle. He explained the GDR's domestic and foreign policy, which is aimed at the further all-round strengthening of the country and represents an active contribution in the struggle for peace.

Dr Kirunda outlined current development problems in his country and UPC policy. He informed Mittag about Uganda's attitude toward political events on the African continent, especially in southern Africa. Cooperation between the two parties and states was also discusse.

MITTAG, KUWAITI MINISTER HOLD TALKS IN BERLIN

LD271518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Aug (ADN) — The GDR and Kuwait support a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East problem. This was stated by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag and Kuwaiti Minister of Social Affairs and Labor Hamad 'Isa ar-Rujayb, during a talk on Monday in Berlin. They welcomed in this respect the Soviet Union's new proposals for ending the Middle East conflict. Guenter Mittag praised Kuwait's policy aimed at political dialogue for reducing tensions and ending the Near and Middle East conflicts. The two men gave a positive assessment of the stte of relations between the GDR and Kuwait. Guenter Mittag said this particularly applies to contacts in the spheres of construction, sports, and the health sector.

FDGB, KUWAITI TU LEADERS SIGN COMMUNIQUE

LD232222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- The FDGB and the Kuwait Trade Union Federation, KTUF, both agree that for trade unions there is presently no more important task than fighting for preservation of peace. This is stated in a communique which was signed following successful talks by the chairmen of the two federations, Harry Tisch (FDGB) and Muhammad 'Abdal-Muhsin al-Usaymi.

In the communique both sides express their deep concern about the sharpening of the international situation caused by the unbridled policy of arms buildup and confrontation by U.S. imperialism's most reactionary forces and NATO. They condemn the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe and demand an immediate halt to their deployment and removal of the cruise and Pershing II missiles already installed. They directly threaten the existence of the European peoples as well as those of the Middle East and North African states. In this connection they praised the numerous proposals of the USSR and other socialist states who with all peace-loving forces work to preserve world peace and end the arms race, especially in the nuclear area.

Both sides condemn most strongly the Israeli policy of aggression, expansion, and occupation, and U.S. imperialism's support for it. They welcome the latest Middle East proposals of the Soviet Union and express their willingness to support all efforts aimed at preserving and strengthening the unity of the PLO and the Federation of Palestine Trade Unions (PTUF).

The FDGB and KTUF express their deep concern about the war between Iraq and Iran. They consider it urgently necessary to immediately stop the armed clashes and halt the conflict between the two countries through negotiations. They affirm their inviolable solidarity support for the struggle of the patriots in southern Africa against the apartheid regime in Pretoria. Both sides condemn the aggression and intimidation policy of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen against Cuba, Nicaragua, and other Latin and Central American states. Both sides agreed to deepen their friendly relations in the interest of peace and social progress. The measures of cooperation agreed as a result of this visit will serve this end.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON DEPARTURE

AU271335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Bucharest (ADN) -- Erich Honecker SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On leaving your hospitable country I convey to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and all the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, once again my heartfelt gratitude for the fraternal reception, cordiality, and open-mindedness shown to me during your visit on the occasion of the ceremonies on the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, antifascist, and anti-imperialist liberation.

Our talks once again demonstrated the mutual determination to further develop the relations of close friendship and affinity between our parties, states, and peoples in all fields and thus to contribute to strengthening socialism and securing peace at the same time.

Allow me to take this opportunity to wish the fraternal Romanian people once again further successes in shaping the universally developed socialist society in their home country.

HONECKER GREETS NEW MONGOLIAN PARTY LEADER

LD231238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0948 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) — Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary congratulated the new general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Jambyn Batmonh, on his election. The GDR knows and values Jambyn Batmonh as a true Marxist-Leninist and as an outstanding official of the fraternal Mongolian party, the letter says. Batmonh devotes all his strength to the flourishing of the Mongolian People's Republic, the strengthening of the community of socialist countries, and to the preservation and safeguarding of world peace. Erich Honecker also says he is certain that friendship and cooperation between the two parties and sta for the benefit of both peoples and in the interests of socialism will become ever clos

CDU/CSU'S DREGGER'S STATEMENT CAUSES CONTROVERSY

Attacked by SED's Haeber

AU271455 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Aug 84 p 3

[ADN-MTI report: "GDR-FRG Talkr on Disarmament; Bonn Disassociates Itself From Dregger's Impolite Remarks"]

[Text] According to a report of the ADN news agency, Herbert Haeber, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, on Thursday received Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the Bundestag CDU/CSU Group. The sides discussed issues expected to be of mutual interest. At the discussion, Herbert Haeber explained the GDR's position on a few international problems, primarily disarmament.

Haeber most resolutely rejected the attack, published in the Springer press on Thursday, that was leveled by Alfred Dregger, chairman of the Bundestag CDU/CSU Group, at the GDR and at its head of state. These attacks, he said, are aimed at the development of relations between the GDR and FRG and serve only to strain relations between the two German states. Mr Dregger's scandalous statements have created general indignation. No one should indulge in the belief that the chairman of the GDR wants to visit the FRG at any price. It has emerged from Mr Dregger's words that relations are not such that "they could be celebrated at the highest level of protocol." In any case, the campaign of these kind of FRG forces causes more than a little harm.

According to a report by MTI's Bonn correspondent, West German Government circles Thursday evening indirectly disassociated themselves from Alfred Dregger's objectionably impolite remarks. Dregger had not verified the sentence given in his interview for DIE WELT ("the future of the FRG does not depend on whether Mr Honecker does us the honor of visiting us") with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has invited Erich Honecker for the visit, it has been stressed in Bonn.

The SPD Leadership has concluded from what has occurred that the Bonn government coalition is not united in appraising the visit, which is planned for the end of September, and that certain conservative CDU circles would like to prevent it. The SPD leaders have appealed to the Kohl government not to permit West German provocations to interfere with Erich Honecker's highly significant visit.

Attempt To Hinder Visit

LD272238 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Federal Germany has dissociated himself from the anti-GDR statement of Mr Alfred Dregger, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the West German opposition Christian parties [as heard] and emphasized the utmost importance of top-level dialogue between the two German states. For the international newsroom, Istvan Kollar comments:

[Kollar] Hungarian public has always followed with special attention the development of relations between the two German states and that is fully understandable if you consider the fact that Bonn's Eastern policy, replacing the earlier policy of confrontation, has been a significant contribution to European detente and provided for achievements also benefiting the Hungarians. Therefore, the public on Hungary attaches importance to continued cooperation between the GDR and the FRG under extremely complex international conditions.

At the same time, reluctantly though, it has to accept the fact that the Federal German political leadership is divided over the issue. The views and standpoints vary not only within the government coalition but also in the leading governing party, the Christian Democratic-Christian Socialist Union. Conservative forces in the CDU/CSU are unwilling to accept European realities and refuse the idea of treating the socialist countries, including the GDR, as equal negotiating partners. And these conservative circles possess significant power. Their views are shared by the leading Federal German press concern, Springer, whose weekly DIE WELT, carried Mr Dregger's statement of an arrogant tone and nationalistic pride. The statement can hardly be regarded as anything else but an attempt to torpedo the planned visit to Bonn next month by President Erich Honecker of the German Democratic Republic. True, Mr Dregger does not represent the Bonn government and both Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher rejected the tone and content of the statement in question.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to underestimate its significance, for Mr Dregger's statement is a reflection of the political ideology and attitude which justifies the firm reaction of the Democratic German press which noted that if the future of Federal Germany did not depend on President Honecker's visit, as Mr Dregger emphasized in his press statement, then the possible answer was that the future of Democratic Germany did not depend on the cordiality or hostility of the Federal German hosts either. The GDR is firmly convinced, and that conviction is shared by the other socialist countries, that the maintenance of high-level East-West dialogue is of vital importance for not only individual countries but for Europe as a whole.

Still, it is possible that right-wing press concerns and actions by conservative politicians may wreck this or that visit and meeting. However, dialogue will continue, simply because it is an objective genuine interest of both sides.

CZINEGE DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND

LD280939 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 0900 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] At the invitation of Colonel General Florian Siwicki, PPR minister of national defense, Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, left for Warsaw today. He is heading a military delegation on an official friendly visit.

SLOVAK UPRISING ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN BUDAPEST

LD272006 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 27 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising a press conference was held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Budapest Monday. Jaroslav Musilek, councellor of the embassy and director of the Czechoslovak Cultural and Information Centre in Budapest, welcomed the guests and Ludovit Balla, first secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy, recalled the events of the national uprising forty years ago. He said that the events of the Slovak national uprising that started on August 29, 1944 signalled the beginning of the Czechoslovak national democratic revolution. The sons of 27 nations and national minorities including Hungarian partisans and soldiers took part in the battles that resulted in high numbers of casualties.

REAGAN REMARKS, POLICY TIED TO U.S. ELECTIONS

LD272304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Commentary by Karol Szyndzielorz]

[Text] Reagan has declared August to be Polish National Tradition Month. I don't know if there were any previous sort of case of Americans remembering the national traditions of Poland and the Poles to such an extent and by presidential decree. It seems to me that both this decision and the meetings with Polish emigres living in America, which took place prior to the Republican convention -- meetings first and foremost with the Congress of the American Polonia in the White House -- had very clearly defined purposes. I don't want to make a statement here on whether it is in good or bad taste; a President who is not a Catholic fixes to his lapel the image of Our Lady of Czestochowa. It might even look good on television, if the President presents himself thus. I don't want to analyze the speech in the White House, whose text I have read carefully. From the point of view of Poland's political interests, or the political interests of the United States, (?one could make) an analysis, considering to what degree a speech by President Reagan, addressed to the Polonia but transmitted to Poland via the Voice of America, serves the electoral interests of the Republicans. It is well known that among emigre Poles, regardless of how many there are, the Republicans were never the favorite party. This is linked with the fact that the Republicans are the party of the rich. Reagan is trying here to play on the emotions of the Poles, on their patriotism [words indistinct] He began his speech with the announcement that he would ask Congress for the sum of $10 million for the financing of the agricultural foundation and promises that if the Poles are good, there will be more of that money. However, it seems to me that this is again part of the game -- the game connected with the Catholic Church, the pope, and the real needs of Poland, which are linked with the need to modernize our agricultural production. A week after Reagan's words, the primate of the Catholic Church in the United States, Cardinal Bernadin, after a 10-day stay in Poland, made a statement on the same subject. He said that the clergy in Poland, all those he talked to, think that all types of restrictions concerning the Polish economy should be lifted. However, at the same time a very considerable financial effort is essential to undertake such an experiment in agricultural development which the government, the church, and Polish agriculture all favor.

AGRICULTURE CLAIM PART OF PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

LD241512 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 24 -- The Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today publisned an article polemicizing with the contention of the Canadian weekly POLISH TIMES that Poland's agriculture was being subjugated by the Soviet Union.

Treating this as part of a propaganda programme against Poland the ZOLNIERZ article said: "Today, when Ronald Reagan's policy of making economic conditions in Poland as bad as possible to accomplish political goals with the help of restrictions appeared to be erroneous and began producing many negative effects for the U.S., the American Administration -- in view of the forthcoming elections -- heeded Zbigniew Brzezinski's advice to apply the policy of 'small steps' to Poland.

"Though the steps are of no great significance to the Polish economy, they are used as propaganda and political means to 'regained the lost ground'. [as received]

"A substantial part of the propaganda programme against Poland calls for sapping the Polish-Soviet friendship, and especially the cooperation in economy, science and technology which makes a key pillar of our existence and ensures us future economic, social and political development.

"The publication of the substantively preposterous article headlined 'Growing Dependence of Polish Agriculture on the So-Called Polish-Soviet Cooperation' in the POLISH TIMES shows that its editorial board joined this new version of anti-Polish propaganda, assailing in a primitive way the economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

SUPPORT FOR GDR AGAINST FRG REVANCHISM AFFIRMED

LD210818 Warsaw PAP in English 0719 GMT 21 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The GDR is now an unquestionable part of the map of Europe, the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU said today in an article on the history of relations between Poland and the GDR. It added:

"We are taking note of it especially now that in the shade of American missiles, they in Bonn are attempting to again 'open the German question' and dream of a German Reich in the 1937 boundaries, rehashing bankrupt doctrines about representing the 'entire Germany': TRYBUNDA said.

"As before, the GDR may count on effective, honest, internationalist and firm support from its allies, for whom the Elbe and Werra Rivers are an unquestionable defence line of the entire Warsaw Treaty," the paper said, and added: "This is also a prerequiste of the European security and stabilization:"

TRYBUNA LUDU indicated today that it is the West who violates the human rights such as the right to development, peace, and environment, and communications, the socialist countries being those who defend them [words indistinct] We believe that especially the current and vital aspects of the West's attitude to the human rights suffice one to answer honestly who it is that really defends those rights and who really violates them.

"The Polish public opinion should fully realize it, being for several years subjected to a particular violent and slanderous campaign concerning precisely that issue," it concluded.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN LEADERS ON JUBILEE

AU271245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 84 p 1

["Text" of greetings message from W. Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and premier, and State Council Chairman H. Jablonski to Romanian counterparts on 40th anniversary of the Romanian socialist revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of Romania's socialist development -- on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the PPR, we send cordial greetings and best wishes to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the friendly Romanian people, and to you personally.

The achievements scored in all fields of political, social, and economic life by Romania's working class and working people in the past decades have brought about fundamental transformations and revolutionary changes in the life of the Romanian people and in the development of Socialist Romania.

Polish-Romanian friendship and cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, correspond to our people's vital interests and help strengthen the unity of the socialist countries' community, the international communist and workers movement, and the forces of socialism and progress in the world.

The recent official visit of friendship paid to Poland by the party-state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania under the leadership of Comrade N. Ceausescu was an expression of the friendly ties between our two countries and peoples. This visit confirmed the unity of our socialist aims and helped tighten cooperation between our parties and peoples.

The coming 13th RCP Congress will be a great event in the life of Socialist Romania. Dear comrades, we wish you fruitful debates and the successful implementation of the decisions you will make.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR

PRESS CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN REACTION TO AMNESTY

AU271113 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25/26 Aug 84 p 8

[PAP report: "Press Conference for Foreign Journalists"]

[Text] The 24 August press conference at the INTERPRESS Center was dedicated to the implementation of the Amnesty Act. Lech Domeradzki, minister of justice, Hipolit Starszak, deputy prosecutor general, and Adam Dunalewicz, director of the Government Press Office, met with the foreign journalists.

The foreign journalists were interested in, among other things, the reaction of governments of other states to the Amnesty Act. It was answered that the majority of Western governments reacted to the Amnesty Act in various ways. Generally speaking, these reactions were characterized by much reticence, although they were basically positive. The EEC Foreign Affairs Council of Ministers expressed its satisfaction with the amnesty decision as well as the desire of the EEC states to normalize relations with Poland. This moderately positive position is very general and does not contain any definite proposals to restore normal political and economic relations with Poland. States such as the FRG, Austria, Holland, and Sweden accepted the amnesty decision as being an important step on the way to stabilizing the internal situation in our country. There were also reactions what were assessed as being distinctly positive. These include the positions formulated in Rome, Athens, and Copenhagen. These states' wish for the normalization of their relations with Poland was emphasized more strongly.

However, one cannot fail to notice that in certain states the trend is still being maintained to make the scope of their cooperation with Poland dependent on the development of the internal situation in our country. One can also perceive cases in which countries are waiting to see what position the United States will take. The Polish Government has stressed many times that the amnesty is a completely internal affair and that attempts to connect the extent or degree of its implementation with the possibility of normalizing bilateral relations are an attempt to pass judgment on a sovereign state and to interfere in our internal affairs. In the Polish Government's note to the U.S. Government of 16 August, it is stated that the amnesty in Poland is a sovereign act of the Polish parliament. It constitutes one of the many testimonies to the stabilization of the situation in Poland as well as the policy of national accord. The method used to implement the amnesty is in accordance with Polish law and lies within the sole authority of the Polish authorities. Making Poland's application for acceptance into the IMF dependent on political conditions is clear proof of the fact that the United States has not refrained from usurping the right to interfere in this way. The United States does not have any political or moral right to do so.

In view of this, the speech made by President Reagan at the White House on 17 August in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising is, unfortunately, a confirmation of the position hitherto taken by the U.S. Administration: the instrumental treatment of Polish affairs to suit the needs of the United States' confrontational policies to manipulate our history, meddle in our internal affairs, to give support and aid to opposition forces, and to continue activities aimed at internal destablization in our country. To all sober and relatively objective observers, including some in the United States, it has become clear that the progress of stabilizing the situation in Poland and overcoming our economic difficulties confirm that the policies of the U.S. Government on Poland have been a fiasco, and that is why it is in the interests of the United States to adandon this policy. The Polish Government's 16 August note indicates the road to the restoration of normal relations between our two states.

The foreign correspondents also received an exhaustive report on the implementation of the amnesty to date.

AMNESTIED'S USE OF CHURCH FOR SPEECHES CRITICIZED

LD272141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] So far 285,000 people have benefited from this year's amnesty. This figure also includes those people whose sentence have been mitigated but who have not yet been released. Irrespective of this, an amnesty of such general nature creates real problems, of which the return of the released person to normal life in society is probably the most important. On the other hand, taking into account the usual tendency of a section of those released to return to a path of crime in such a situation, all those who have scorned the benevolence of the Sejm decision are being regarded with particular severity. These are the facts of life.

Things look rather different for people who have come into conflict with the law for political motives. Some of these people have given up this activity, but others have no intention of doing so, or so they say. The Western press is crawling with statements by several of them. This is being reported by Polish mass media. Numerous declarations can also be heard by those taking part in masses and church services. In several churches, two of the amnestied have more than once delivered quite extensive speeches.

It is not important that the pulpit has been chosen as a tribune by those people who once made many very sharp statements against the church. The more important thing is that at a time when dialogue is in progress between state authorities and the church on many issues important for society, when a foundation for agriculture is in preparation, and when programs to combat signs of social pathology are being carried out in parallel, cynical attempts are being made to settle personal matters without paying heed to this. This is pretty deplorable, all in all, (?but) everything indicates that attempts to persuade the majority of social groups to take part in demonstrations supporting the opponents of socialism are doomed to failure, even when such attempts are made by taking advantage of an assembly of believers during church services. This meets with outrage on the part of many believers and with criticism from the leadership of the Episcopate. Making such attempts in spite of this criticism shows that for a certain group of people nothing is sacred and that they set at naught national interests and society's increasingly widespread readiness to participate in efforts aimed at getting out of the crisis.

RULEWSKI STATEMENTS ON OPPOSITION EXAMINED

LD231945 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Yesterday the television news bulletin put out an interview with an underground activist who decided to surface after the amnesty had been proclaimed. The amnesty also applies to the extremists from the former Solidarity leadership. Some of them began to be active immediately on their release. Their activities are primarily confined to giving interviews to foreign agencies.

POLITYKA weekly quotes in its latest edition some of Jan Rulewski's statements. He intends to join in opposition activities because it is his mission, as he said, to stop the Polish ship from drifting. One would like to say, writes POLITYKA, Godspeed, or look out my friend, you might hit a reef, and that is a very dangerous thing to do. Rulewski criticized the policies of the authorities, terming them a path of agreement and struggle. As for himself, he steadfastly clings to the Solidarnosc program which, according to him, could be boiled down, among other things, to the slogan: Struggle and then agreement.

POLITYKA also states that Rulewski has not just confined himself to giving interviews. On 13 August, following the end of mass in the Jesuits church in Bydgoszcz, he climbed into the pulpit and delivered a speech lasting several minutes. It is clear he did not have recourse to the Gospel during this, POLITYKA says in its latest issue. Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik embarked on similar activities. The television bulletin will have more information on this.

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY CRITICIZED ON AMNESTY

AU271234 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 19 Aug 84 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus article: "The Amnesty"]

[Text] The general Amnesty Law which was passed by the Sejm on the 40th anniversary of the PPR, was generally accepted with approval. Polish society may be hot-headed but it certainly is not vindictive. The fact that the majority of the public participated in the elections to the people's councils ultimately proved that society favors full normalization. The authorities drew conclusions from this and decided to issue a pardon.

It was difficult to suppose that the amnesty will be greeted with a uniform attitude from the various political forces. A citizen who does not concern himself with politics treats the amnesty in moral terms. There is surely a majority of people like this. Some of the opinion-making circles then started to voice spectacular political declarations. The most widely disseminated was the declaration expressed by the circles supporting TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, disseminated at least by the Western press and Polish language radio stations paid for by the governments of Western countries.

It is difficult to wonder at this, because "TP" wrote that it wishes that "there was a consistently implemented economic reform in Poland, a reform whose essence should be the broad introduction of market mechanisms, the independence of enterprises in industry, and real support of private farming and crafts."

Such demands could seem to be innocent at first glance, especially to anyone who does not analyze the content of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY's columns carefully. Ultimately, the government also favors the consistent implementation of the economic reform which records the famous three "S's": self-management, self-government, and self-financing [samodzielnosc, samorzadnosc, i samofinansowanie]. It supports the development of the crafts, regarding it as a valuable market supplement, and it made an outright guarantee to individual farmers in a draft which was recorded in the Constitution on the strength of a Sejm resolution. This declaration, which, after all, does have a decidedly political and not a moral or religious nature, belongs to a whole chain of articles that can be found in the columns of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. The key to the understanding of these articles is provided in this same issue, be it on the last page, by Kisiel. "The paper," says Kisiel, "has of necessity completely gone over to an alternative, allusive-symbolic language in which it is not important what is said, but what is not."

The TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY's demands become clear and understandable in this light. After all, Kisiel himself has many times expressed his resolute support for a return to capitalistic [kapitalistyczne] production relations. TYGODNIK published the articles of Stefan Kurowski, the spokesman of the "self-governing republic." It therefore seems that the following statement wishing that "there was a consistently implemented economic reform in Poland, a reform whose essence should be the as broad as possible introduction of market mechanisms," is precisely that Kisiel-like repetition of "the same thing over and over again," that is, calling for change in social relations. I say this is how it seems in case I am perhaps wronging TYGODNIK's respectable team because perhaps it is composed of nothing but committed advocates of socialism? Who knows, there have recently been such unlikely conversions, precisely in TYGODNIK's columns, so that everything is possible...

Let us not be too surprised that TYGODNIK's text, surely without its intent and approval, was treated by the U.S. Radio Free Europe as almost it's own ideological manifesto.

Aside from the declaration made by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, or rather it's political controllers, other statements also appeared by people who are constantly under the impression that they are leading the nation. It seems from these statements that they treat the amnesty as being the liberation of professional oppositionists, that is, as a way of consolidating the cadres of the opposition's ranks. It must be added that similar views characterized by a concern for the country's future are sometimes also heard among circles that have nothing to do with the opposition's activities.

It appears that the 4-year lesson that Polish society has learned has inured it against demagogy. It is clear that much depends on the situation in which these demagogic slogans are used. As things are, the climate for a return to anarchy does not, in my opinion, exist. The specialists in declarations for the Western press are also aware of this. This explains their very enigmatic statements and their caution in expressing opinions.

The Amnesty Law is the next step in a line of initiatives that serve national accord, but, this does not mean that a political battle will not be waged....

NEW MISDEMEANOR PROCEDURE IN WROCLAW VOIVODSHIP

LD271807 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] On the basis of Article 70, Paragraph 2 of the 20 May 1971 Code of Procedure Regarding Misdemeanors, the Wroclaw voivoda, in conjunction with the minister of internal affairs, by Decree No 46 of 27 August 1984, introduces in the towns of Wroclaw, Olesnica, Olawa, Milicz, Strzelin, Sroda Slaska, Trzebnica, Wolowo, and Brzeg Dolny accelerated procedures for misdemeanors before collegiate courts at the chief administrators' offices for districts of the city of Wroclaw and the chief administrators of the abovementioned towns and parishes of Wroclaw Voivodship. The introduction of accelerated procedures occurs in cases of breaches of order, public calm and morals, and in cases of disseminating publications and materials without permission. The decree comes into force 30 August 1984 and remains in force until 31 October of this year.

2,500 MISAPPROPRIATION PROCEEDINGS INITIATED

LD240932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] In the first half-year nearly 2,500 preliminary proceedings have been initiated against employees of procurement points, accusing suspects of appropriating public property of a total value of nearly Z200 million. Irregularities and abuses in the management of procurement points for basic agricultural produce were the subject of a meeting of the Central Commission for Combating Speculation, chaired by Deputy Premier Zenon Komender. The commission also looked at the results of a check by the State Trade Inspectorate aimed at protecting vacationers and tourists against profiteering in holiday and tourist resorts.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD272336 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Here is a report by Andrzej Szczawinski from the session of the Council of Ministers.

The government debate was chaired by the premier, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. In the first point on the agenda the Council of Ministers was acquainted with the report on the implementation of government decisions of September last year concerning problems of dissemination of culture. The government was presented with a draft proposal concerning artistic establishments. Representatives of the National Culture Council have been invited to take part in the discussion on the draft, including its chairman, Professor Bogdan Suchodolski, and a large group of representatives of the artistic environment assembled in creative unions and assemblies. A speech by the minister of culture and art, Professor Kazimierz Zygulski, opened the discussion.

Speaking about the draft proposal on artistic establishments, Minister Zygulski said that within the framework of economic reform, the bill on operation of state enterprises has been extended on artistic establishments, the same as is in force in industry. This has created definite difficulties in artistic establishments. The draft bill presented to the government seeks to adapt the mechanisms of reform to the specifics of cultural activity.

During a break in the government debate, Prof Bogdan Suchodolski spoke on the subject:

[Begin Suchodolski video recording] In the National Culture Council, we are convinced that the entire cultural activity, which is obviously the subject of certain economic rules, should be treated as separate activity because culture does not bear economic fruit directly in the shape of earned zlotys, but bears economic fruit through shaping people by developing their human personality, thus through developing human ability in work. [end recording]

On summing up the discussion, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said that a joint session of the government with representatives of the National Culture Council has become a tradition and constitutes an important factor in shaping normalization of the state's cultural life. A report on the state of culture being prepared by the National Culture Council, which will be discussed by the Council of Ministers, constitutes valuable initiative.

The Council of Ministers approved the draft on artistic establishments, and recommended to take into consideration remarks made during the discussion. On 1 September the cultural and educational year will be inaugurated in Chelm; the anniversary of the victory over fascism and the return of western territories will be its main topics.

The Council of Ministers assessed the economic situation, problems connected with the implementation of the central annual plan and budget, and was also acquainted with the financial situation of the state.

JARUZELSKI TALKS WITH ELECTRONICS OFFICIALS

LD251452 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 24 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda visited today the Institute of Electronic Technology and the CEMI Scientific and Production Centre of Semi-conductors here.

While implementing the programme of introducing electronics into Poland's economy approved by the government in June 1983, the two institutes conduct scientific research, work out production technology and produce components, microelectronic sub-units and units.

General Jaruzelski held a long discussion with representatives of the managerial staff of the two institutes who emphasized great intellectual potential of the two centres. It was stressed that this year the Polish industry reported big and growing demand for integrated circuits and micro-processors. There are also big export possibilities both to socialist and capitalist states.

The cooperation with socialist countries has been expanding, but the growth rate of its development should be accelerated.

There is need for considerable outlays and it is necessary to provide laboratories and production plants with proper equipment, it was said.

General Jaruzelski stressed that a world explosion in microelectronics unfortunately is taking place when the capacities of the Polish economy were limited. However, we must do our best to improve the situation. It is necessary to take advantage of the possibilities to cooperate with the CEMA states, especially with the Soviet Union, with which Poland signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation till the year 2000, said he.

Young and well-qualified staff with great capacities mark a particularly bright point in the panorama of Polish microelectronics, Gen. Jaruzelski went on. A strong connection between science and technology also passes the test, he added.

The PUWP CC first secretary said that the government will shortly return to issues connected with the complex development of Polish electronics.

OPALKO ATTENDS KRAKOW MILITARY EXERCISE

LD272121 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] An exercise involving territorial and internal defense units and units of civil defense was held in Krakow. The exercise was commanded by Lieutenant General Jerzy Skalski, command of the Warsaw Military District. Representatives of political authorities and voivodas from 14 voivodships in southeastern Poland were observers. Also present was Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship party committee. Soldiers, cooperating with fire brigade units, presented ways of regrouping a mechanized column on the move after being attacked by air force and enemy subversion groups.

An example of excellent combat training was a parachute drop on an important strategic objective and its defense by territorial defense units and mechanized militia units. Another aspect of territorial and internal defense was a rescue operation carried out on a housing estate after a nuclear explosion. In evacuating the wounded, fire fighting army rescue groups cooperated with the units from fire brigades, militia, civil defense, and medical service.

Today's exercise was another test of combat training and high efficiency of troops from territorial and internal defense units and units of civil defense.

1980-82 SPEECHES BY PZPR'S BARCIKOWSKI RECALLED

LD241018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 24 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Ryszarda Kazimierska returns to the anniversary of the August agreements in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, publishing excerpts from statements made in 1980-82 by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, published in a book entitled: "The Agreements."

It is worth recalling that Kazimierz Barcikowski was among the first representatives of the authorities to sign, on 30 August 1980, an agreement in the Warski Shipyard in Szczecin. As the author of the selection writes, public speeches are set in the context of the day on which they are made. They are an expression of the search for contact with one's listeners, an attempt to reach their minds with one's emerging from a situation, from the mood of the day, certainly undergoes a specific cooling process in time.

It can be reanimated together with a memory of the situation and tensions in which it arose and to which it was a response. Certainly, the texts of speeches by Kazimierz Barcikowski which are published by ZYCIE WARSZAWY and which were made in such difficult and dramatic moments in the life of our state, are not -- in the opinion of the person writing this review -- subject to the cooling process.

The speech at the Wroclaw conference on 27 June 1981, certainly less known than the speeches at the Warski Shipyard, is particularly memorable. In it, Kazimierz Barcikowski spoke about the Polish nation and state. He said: All Polish uprisings were, after all, a struggle for nothing other than an own state, because it is only the possession of one's own state which gives a nation independence. Today we have it. Why, then, is it of such little value? Why is it so easy in our country to set at naught everything that is the embodiment of that state? Have we forgotten what price one pays for the lack of one's own state?

Is it worth recalling the date of the speech once again: the end of June 1981. That was a time of permanent strikes, of putting forward unrealistic postulates, of treating with scorn the representatives of the authorities and state institutions.

BRIEFS

TRYBUNA LUDU, AL-BA'TH AGREEMENT -- Warsaw, August 18: An agreement was signed on behalf of the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU by its Editor-in-Chief Comrade Wieslaw Bek and on behalf of AL-BA'TH, the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party organ, by its Editor-in-Chief Comrade Turki Saqr. The document provides for actions in favour of more comprehensive information concerning the life in Poland and (?Syria) and the exchange of journalistic materials and newsmen between the two editorial offices. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 19 Aug 84 LD]

MESSNER, MICHALEK IN OPOLE -- Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and deputy premier, and Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited the Opole region while harvesting work was in full swing. They visited agricultural combines in the parish of Glubczyce, the Glubczyce and Cytrz combines, and the procurement points in the parish. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Aug 84 LD]

HARVEST REPORT -- DZIENNIK LUDOWY says that almost 75 percent of crops have been harvested throughout the country; harvest has been gathered from an area exceeding 5 million hectares. Grain crops on an area of 3 million hectares are yet to be gathered in. Farmers in the north of the country now have more work to do than anyone else. Harvest has reached the halfway mark there, but winter plowing and preparing the fields for winter crops are among the urgent jobs at hand. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 24 Aug 84 LD]

ADN NOTES CEAUSESCU TO VISIT FRG 15-19 OCTOBER

LD271532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife Elena Ceausescu, will pay a state visit to the FRG between 15 and 19 October 1984, AGERPRES reports. They have been invited by FRG Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker.

LI XIANNIAN BEGINS STATE VISIT, MEETS CEAUSESCU

Welcoming Ceremony

AU271309 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1212 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/1984 -- Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, president of the People's Republic of China, started a state visit to Romania on August 27, as guest of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania.

The welcoming ceremony for the distinguished guest was arranged at the Republic Palace in a festive atmosphere characteristic of the great political events. Numerous Bucharesters extended to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian a warm manifestation of esteem and valuation, cheered at length for the Romanian-Chinese friendship, expressing the full satisfaction with which the new meeting between the two leaders was expected. The confidence that it would further encourage the deepening and expansion of the bilateral relations on the most various planes, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace and international understanding.

To the applause and cheers of the thousands of Bucharesters who were in the Republic Square, Li Xiannian was friendly and cordially greeted by Nicolae Ceausescu.

The distinguished messenger of the Chinese people was also greeted by Manea Manescu, Ion Dinca, Stefan Andrei.

Li Xiannian introduced the persons who accompany him on his state visit to Romania: Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Gong Dafei, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Chen Jie, representative of the minister of foreign trade and economic relations, Tao Siju, deputy minister of public security, Sun Honglie, vice president of the Academy of Sciences.

The state anthems of People's China and Romania were played. Li Xiannian then saluted the other Romanian officials present at his arrival: Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Pana, Ioan Ursu, as well as Vasile Pungan and Tudor Postelnicu, ministers.

The new Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue is a moment of utmost importance in the rich history of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration, of solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Delegations Listed

AU271733 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1708 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/84 -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, president of the People's Republic of China, started on Monday, August 27, at the Palace of the Republic.

The talks are attended by:

for Romania: Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Lina Ciobanu, member of the Exexutive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Ioan Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tudor Postelnicu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and head of the Department of State Security.

for China: Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Gong Dafei, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Chen Jie, representatives of the minister of foreign trade and economic relations, Tao Siju, deputy minister of public security, Sun Honglie, vice-president of the Academy of Science and Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China.

President Li Xiannian warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having met him ever since his arrival in Romania as well as for the feelings of sincerity and friendship he was shown during his Romanian sojourn. He addressed Romania's president a warm salute of friendship and most sincere wishes of good health, on behalf of the Chinese party and state leaders.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the Chinese leaders be conveyed a friendly salute and best wishes. Romania's president expressed his satisfaction at the Chinese president's visit and at his participation in the fesvitiies arranged on the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation, as well as his conviction that their talks would be an important moment in the steady development of the Romanian-Chinese ties of close friendship and collaboration. The talks pass in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Leaders Begin Talks

AU272010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/1984 -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, president of the People's Republic of China, started on Monday, August 27, at the Palace of the Republic.

On behalf of the Chinese Party and state leadership, Li Xiannian invited Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to visit the People's Republic of China. Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu accepted the invitation with pleasure.

During the talks, that continued the same day in the afternoon, the sides informed mutually on the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties and states.

Li Xiannian presented the activity carried out by the entire people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, for the country's economic and social development, for improvement of the standard of living of the working people and for the socialist construction in the People's Republic of China.

In turn, Nicolae Ceausescu presented the achievements of the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist people, in building the multilaterally developed socialist society, in implementing the resolutions of the 12th congress and of the conference of the party and in honour of the 13th congress, outstanding events in the life of the Communists and of the whole country.

It was stressed that the socioeconomic development of Romania and of China, the great achievements scored by their peoples were an important contribution to the general cause of socialism, progress and peace all over the world.

Surveying the stage and prospects of Romanian-Chinese relations, the two presidents showed their profound satisfaction for the positive course of the ties of friendship, militant solidarity and close collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and China as well as their wish to work, in keeping with the Romanian-Chinese summit talks and understandings, for the development and deepening of those relations, of the friendship between the two countries, for mutual benefit, in the interest of world peace, detente and understanding.

During the talk, it was stressed that, taking the outstanding achievements of the two countries as well as their development programmes as a basis, action should be taken for the expansion and intensification of collaboration between Romania and China especially in the economy, cooperation in production and commercial exchanges. In that framework the necessity was underlined that the two countries should discuss and conclude long-term agreements on economic and technical-scientific collaboration. The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

Li Xiannian Presented Award

AU272014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/1984 -- During a ceremony held on Monday, August 27, in Bucharest, President Nicolae Ceausescu handed over to President Li Xiannian the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", First Class, With Sash, conferred on his 75th birthday, for the particular contribution made to the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, international peace and collaboration.

During the ceremony, Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian made addresses. President Nicolae Ceausescu and the other comrades attending the ceremony warmly congratulated Li Xiannian.

Ceausescu Speaks at Ceremony

AU272028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2012 GMT 27 Aug 84

["Address President Nicolae Ceausescu Made During a Solemnity When President Li Xiannian Was Decorated" -- AGERPRES headline; on 27 August, in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/1984 -- Addressing President Li Xiannian, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: I am particularly pleased today to hand you over the highest distinction of our country, the order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" First Class, With Sash, conferred on you on the celebration of your 75th birthday for the special contribution you have made to developing the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, and to promoting the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration.

The Romanian Communists, all the working people in our homeland know and appreciate the industrious and enthusiastic Chinese people's great achievements, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, in the economic and social development of its homeland, as well as the important part played and special contribution made by you and the other members of the Chinese party and state leadership to materializing these achievements. At the same time our people knows you and appreciates you as one of the great friends of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as an active militant for the continuous progress and thriving of the relations between our countries and peoples, that have old rich traditions.

I am very pleased to stress, in this context as well, our party and state's high appreciation of the relations of tight friendship and collaboration between our countries and peoples, that are lastingly based on mutual esteem and respect, on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs, mutual advantage and international solidarity. I take this opportunity to express once more the belief that with joint effort these good relations extant between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Romanian and the Chinese peoples will further witness continuous development, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level, emerging ever more as an example of relations between friendly socialist countries, between free and independent peoples that collaborate and fraternally help each other in the construction of socialism in their homelands, in the struggle for social progress, collaboration and peace in the world.

While handing over to you this high order of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I most warmly congratulate you once more, and I wish you good health, a long life and power to work, and new successes in the highly responsible activity you carry out for the progress and thriving of the People's Republic of China, for the welfare and happiness of the friendly Chinese people, for the cause of socialism and peace.

Hosts Dinner

AU272015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/984 -- On Monday, August 27, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, gave an official dinner in honour of Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, president of the People's Republic of China, who started a state visit to Romania, on the same day. During the dinner, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Li Xiannian proposed toasts.

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU271918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 27 Aug 84

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast" -- AGERPRES headline; toast on occasion of dinner given for PRC President Li Xiannian on 27 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/1984 -- We are particularly pleased to address you, dear Comrade Li Xiannian and the other members of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of China a warm salute and best wishes on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and government and on and on my own behalf. He would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity and keenly thank you and the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China for having participated, alongside us, in the festivities arranged on our great national celebration -- the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

We view your participation in it and the state visit to Romania you started today as an expression of the lasting feelings of mutual esteem and valuation our countries and peoples nurture for each other, an illustration of the fine, traditional ties of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the Romania Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Romanian people and the Chinese people, of the joint willingness and determination to cooperate still more broadly in the building of socialism, in the struggle for socialism, for social progress, independence and peace worldwide. These relations are underlain by the noble principles of socialism, fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, reciprocal advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

I would like to stress, on this occasion too, the special role mutual visits, the talks conducted and understandings reached at top level have been playing in the development of these ties as each time they have stimulated the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and cooperation.

We may say that the high-development level of relations between our countries and parties is an outcome of joint endeavors made on either sides, by our parties, countries and people, over the years. Therefore, we ought to do our best to make our relations follow an ever ascending course, for the benefit of both peoples, of peace and understanding throughout the world.

We think there are multifarious possibilities to further promote broad cooperation between our countries especially in the economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other spheres, for understanding and collaboration among peoples, for world peace and progress. This fully meets both peoples' interests in implementing their programmes of socialist construction, in advancing ever more firmly on the road of progress and civilization, of material and spiritual welfare.

We know and appreciate the wide-scope activity the great Chinese people has been carrying on, under the leadership of the Communist Party, for turning its country into a strong socialist state with a modern agriculture, industry and science, with ever higher standards of living. We also know the ever more important role People's China plays in the international life today, in the fight and general efforts for world peace and security, for understanding and collaboration among nations.

We rejoice at the achievements of the People's Republic of China both internally, in fulfilling the tasks and provisions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan -- 1981-1985, and internationally, in the fight for peace, independence and progress. Communists, our people are highly appreciative of all these achievements and, as good friends, we wholeheartedly wish the industrious and enthusiastic Chinese people, its great Communist Party to win ever greater victories in the development and flourishing of their homeland, in building a new, free, dignified and happy life.

The achievements of Romania and of People's China just as of the other countries that are building the new social system are direct contributions to strengthening the might of socialism, to enhancing its prestige and influence all over the world. Life shows that the conditions in which socialism is built differ from one country to another, and it is precisely this that proves the might of socialism, its capacity to ensure the building of a new-type society, justice and equality, progress and welfare to all nations.

We, socialist countries must do our utmost to prove by deeds, through our achievements, the superiority of the system we are building, and demonstrate that only socialism can eradicate backwardness in the shortest possible time and provide for a firm advance toward economic and social progress, pave the way for an ever richer and free life, and that socialism and communism represent mankind's happy future.

During your visit, and while participating in the events that marked the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation, you could directly get acquainted with some of our achievements in economic and social development, in raising the general standards of living of our people -- materially and spiritually. All these achievements, the deep-going revolutionary changes wrought in our country over this period strongly attest to the force of a free people, full master of its destiny that, having liquidated exploitation and oppression for good and all, works resolutely for the advancement of the economy, science, education, culture, aware that everything it achieves today serves its well-being and happiness, the homeland's independence, progress and blossoming.

In a few months, this autumn, the Thirteenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party is to be held, which will endorse new resolutions and trace new guidelines apt to raise these achievements on to a higher level. The congress will elaborate the socioeconomic development plan for the 1986-1990 period and will trace the guidelines for Romania's development until 2000. The targets we intend to attain in the ensuing period will provide for the general implementation of the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society as well as appropriate conditions for building afterwards the superior stage of the socialist society -- communism -- in Romania. While concentrating on the successful building of socialism on Romanian soil, we pay special attention to the developments in the international life, we take an active part in the efforts made to settle the major issues confronting the contemporary world, for international peace and cooperation.

We paid and pay special heed to the development of the relations with all the socialist countries, firmly campaign for the strengthening of their unity and collaboration -- as this is of utmost importance for the whole international life, for the assertion of the prestige of socialism in the world, for a policy of collaboration and peace. We also develop broadly the relations with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries and we actively back their efforts for self-reliant socio-economic development. In keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence, we promote economic political, technico-scientific and cultural relations with the developed capitalist states, with all the states of the world, regardless of social system.

We resolutely base our relations with other states on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force. We resolutely are for the observance of each people's right to choose the socio-economic development path it wishes, without any outside interference.

We are highly concerned over the unprecedented tension worldwide. The world witnesses an intensification of the policy of maintaining and redividing the zones of influence, of the policy of the threat and use of force; certain conflicts persist and grow, new ones emerge, the arms race, the nuclear one in particular, has gained unprecedented scope. All this has enhanced the danger of a new world war, which, under the current circumstances, would inevitably turn into an atomo-nuclear war, which could lead to the destruction of the entire civilization and to the annihilation of life on our planet.

On this basis, we consider that the cardinal issues of our epoch are the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament above all, and the defence of peace. Nothing can be more important nowadays than to do everything possible to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to defend people's and nations' supreme right to life, existence and peace.

A particularly serious situation emerged in Europe by the end of last year, when the United States began emplacing medium-range nuclear missiles and, as a result, the USSR passed to the application of nuclear countermeasures. High responsibility should be shown and everything possible should be done to stop the emplacement of American missiles and the Soviet countermeasures, to resume the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, so as to reach an accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles and, afterwards, of all nuclear weapons from Europe. We hail the People's Republic of China's stand, as it is for the cessation of the emplacement of nuclear missiles, for disarmament -- and we consider these of vital importance for the whole international life. With the peoples of the world resolutely asking for an end to be put to the arms race and for disarmament, the danger of a devastating thermo-nuclear catastrophe will be removed.

Moreover, we are of the opinion that the European peoples -- whose existence is most threatened -- ought to assume a greater responsibility and to take most resolute action to change the current situation, to save Europe from destruction, to defend peace, all nations' life and freedom. Romania is and acts for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace and collaboration, without foreign military troops. We also support the creation of such-like zones in the north and center of Europe, as well as in other parts of the world.

We worked and will work most resolutely in the future too for the elimination of the threat and use of force from international relations, for settlement of interstate disputed issues only by negotiated and peaceful means. We also are for a global political solution to the conflict in the Middle East, for the cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq and for a peaceful settlement of their problems, for a negotiated resolution of all disputed issues and states of tension in various regions of the world.

Given the serious economic situation extant in the world, the widening gaps between the rich and poor countries, the growing debt of the developing countries -- which stands at 800 billion dollars -- Romania considers that these countries should consolidate their solidarity and collaboration, act more united and cooperate more closely to ensure their economic and social progress and to establish a joint strategy in the negotiations with the developed countries, to settle the serious debt-related questions, to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order.

The contemporary world faces numerous complex and serious problems -- and all states, whatever their social system, should participate in their settlement, the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and non-aligned countries in particular, as they are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence and peace. Thus, we are for the increase of the role and contribution of the UN, of other international bodies, in a democratic settlement of all problems on which peoples' peace and socio-economic progress depend.

Life, facts powerfully point to the growing role of peoples in determining the course of the international life. We believe that acting in unity, peoples, progressive and antiimperialist forces everywhere may check the dangerous course of events towards tensions and war, may ensure the triumph of the policy of disarmament, detente, independence, peace and cooperation among all nations.

Convinced that the visit you pay to our country will go down as a new and importance contribution to the strengthening of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration to the cause of international peace and cooperation, I should like to toast:

-- The progress and thriving of the People's Republic of China.

-- The welfare and happiness of the friendly great Chinese people.

-- The further consolidation of the friendship and collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples.

-- Comrade Li Xiannian's health.

-- The health of the other dear guests from the People's Republic of China.

-- Peace and cooperation throughout the world.

-- The health of you all.

Li Xiannian Dinner Toast

AU271955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/1984 -- After evoking the visits paid on several occasions to Romania and mentioning that before the present state visit he participated for the third time in the celebration of the national day of the Romanian people (August 23), President Li Xiannian showed in the toast he proposed at the August 27 official dinner, that he could see by himself the deep-going changes occurred in the look of the country and the fact that Romania turned into a socialist state with a modern industry and advanced agriculture, a country in which the people's standard of living was continuously improving.

All these great achievements made under the firm leadership of the Romanian Communist Party with Nicolae Ceausescu at head cannot be separated from the persevering efforts you, Mr President, make for a consistent and concrete application of the general theses of Marxism and Leninism to the Romanian realities, said President Li Xiannian.

As a devoted friend and close comrade of the Romanian people, the Chinese people wholeheartedly enjoys the great successes you have achieved and is firmly convinced that under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party you will certainly achieve new, ever greater victories along the path of continuous development you have taken, the speaker went on. He also said: In time the Chinese people has always viewed the victories achieved by the Romanian people as its own victories, and so has the Romanian people, both sides rejoicing them and encouraging each other.

Referring to the situation in China, he considered it to be very good from a political point of view, and mentioned that the country's stability and unity were further consolidated, while economy followed a healthy path of development. In his toast the Chinese president referred to some of the causes that led to a worsening of the already tense international situation, which poses a threat to the world peace. I am happy to note, he said, that Socialist Romania is promoting with unflinching consistency a foreign policy of peace and is playing an ever more important part in safeguarding world peace. The speaker welcomed the principles governing the Romanian foreign policy and the actions promoted by Romania for peace, disarmament and security in the world arena, and noted that these principled, just stances enjoyed a wide appreciation with the international public opinion.

The Chinese Government and people are against war, consistently promoting a foreign policy of peace, independence and self-reliant development, President Li Xiannian said, specifying that China declared for equality of all states, whatever their size, against the policy of force and hegemony, for detente, against the arms race, for general prohibition and scrapping of all nuclear weapons.

Our stance regarding medium-range nuclear missiles is similar with Romania's. We consider that the United States and the USSR must stop deploying new nuclear weapons in Europe and in other regions, resume talks and reach an accord with a view to substantially reducing nuclear weapons. We also hold the view that the European countries' independence and sovereignty must be observed and their security guaranteed. We back the development of ties between East European and East European countries, and are for the lessening of confrontation in the United States-USSR relations, in the interests of peace and stability in Europe and throughout the world. Alongside Romania, the countries of the Third World, all the peace-loving countries and peoples, consolidating our unity and coordinating our actions, we wish to militate for the attainment of this desideratum, the speaker emphasized.

Next, the Chinese president approached aspects of the Romanian-Chinese relations, highlighting that the two countries had always respected each other, developed links on the basis of equality, achieving thus a fruitful collaboration. The last thirty years' experience proves the rectitude of the five principles as basic norms in international relations which are applicable not only to relations among countries with differing social systems but also to the countries building the same social system, the speaker went on, adding: As a matter of fact, all countries, either big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal sovereign states. Each state has the right to independently choose the way of revolution and socioeconomic construction, to independently decide on its stand and policy regarding international issues. Socialist countries cannot make an exception from this principle. Pointing to each socialist country's independence and autonomy, Li Xiannian said, we also are for internationalist collaboration among socialist countries. These two things are not contradictory but common, as only on the basis of each country's independence and autonomy can relations of genuinely internationalist collaboration exist. Noting that Romania had made steady and active efforts for the observance of those principles in the relations among socialist countries, the speaker said that the Chinese Government and people firmly supported the correct stand of the Romanian Government and people on that fundamental question on principle.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS DEPART BUCHAREST 27 AUGUST

AU271841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/1984 -- On Monday the party and state delegation of the Republic of Cuba left Bucharest, headed by Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Council of Ministers, that invited by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania participated in the festivities occasioned by the 40th celebration of the August 23, 1944 antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

On leaving, the guests were saluted at the Otopeni Airport by Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, by members of the CC of the RCP, of ministry leaderships, as well as by party and state activists.

The same day Bucharest was left by the delegation of the Republic of Liberia, headed by Ernest Eastman, foreign affairs minister; The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by Jaime dos Santos Serra, member of the Central Committee's Political Commission, Daniel Ni'mah Daoud, representative of the Syrian Communist Party, member of the Political Bureau of the CC, with cultural responsibilities, member of the Direction of the National Progressive Front; the delegation of the Socialist Party of Portugal, headed by Luis Monterroso, member of the party's National Commission, mayor of Nazare.

AMBASSADOR IN KARACHI COMMENTS ON ZIA'S VISIT

GF251338 Karachi DAWN in English 21 Aug 84 p 8

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 20 -- The Romanian ambassador in Pakistan, Mr Constantin Burada, on Monday expressed confidence that President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq's visit to Bucharest, beginning on Tuesday, to attend the 40th anniversary celebrations of Romanian revolution "will give a new and vigorous impetus to the development of relations and will make a valuable contribution to the efforts for imparting a new and positive course to the international life."

Addressing a news conference here, the ambassador said there was no fixed agenda for talks between President Zia and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, but he was sure that their talks would cover bilateral relations as well as international issues -- especially the questions relating to world peace.

Pointing out that economic cooperation between Pakistan and Romania was on the increase, both in private and public sectors, Mr Burada said the joint economic commission of the two countries was scheduled to hold its 10th session in Pakistan in October this year.

It was expected to finalise some new projects to be launched in Pakistan with Romanian cooperation. A delegation led by Mr Hamid D. Habib, chairman, export promotion bureau, was currently on a visit to Romania for discussions, among other things, on how to improve the balance of trade between the two countries.

Replying to newsmen's questions, the ambassador said Romania was also interested in Pakistan's project for a hydrocracking plant at Karachi, and would participate when Pakistan invites international tenders for it.

He said Romania was having talks with the OGDC [Oil and Gas Development Corporation] for exploration of oil in Pakistan, and he hoped that they would conclude successfully. Besides, he added, discussions were being held about certain other projects in the private sector.

A contract for a cement plant at Jabi, near Lahore, in the private sector has already been signed.

Asked about the projects which were already under execution with Romania's cooperation, the ambassador said the lub oil plant at Karachi was near completion and was expected to be commissioned in September or October this year. The cement plant at Kohat was commissioned last year, he added.

Besides, he added, four Romanian specialists were working in three different zones of Pakistan to experiment with sunflower hybrid.

The ambassador said over 120 delegations were coming to attend the 40th anniversary celebrations of Romanian revolution. According to his information, which was five days old, 12 of the visiting delegations would be led by heads of state.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH TURKEY BEGIN IN BUCHAREST

TA260625 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Talks between Turkey and Romania for the promotion of economic and commercial relations have begun in Bucharest. The Turkish delegation headed by State Minister Ahmet Kutcebe Alptemocin and the Romanian delegation are seeking ways to increase bilateral trade. The delegations are also reviewing existing cooperation in the construction of the Orta Anadolu oil refineries and the Kapulukaya hydroelectric power station, as well as issues related for the projected construction of a rolling mill in Sivas with a yearly capacity of 1 million tons.

Agreements aimed at further development of bilateral economic and commercial relations are expected to be signed on Tuesday, 28 August after talks are concluded. Today, Alptemocin made a study tour of iron and steel installations in the vicinity of Bucharest.

TWO RETURN PARTY CARDS IN PROTEST OF CENSORSHIP

AU271124 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Two prominent Romanian intellectuals have returned their party membership cards to the RCP Central Committee. According to reports from dissident quarters in Bucharest writer Mircea Sandulescu and screenwriter Mircea Danieluc want to protest in this way against violations of the freedom of the arts. Moreover Sandulescu has applied for an exit permit in order to emigrate to the United States together with his wife and two children. Since that time he has been questioned twice by police. Dissident circles say censorship in Romania has been tightened and that several writers have been arrested.

BLOC RELATIONS LIMIT FRG-GDR RAPPROCHEMENT

LD271544 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The Bonn government has been appeasing the United States and the Soviet Union by assuring them that inter-German rapprochement does not at all mean that the two German states want a role of their own in international relations. Milika Sundic says:

[Sundic] If one is to judge on the basis of an interview granted by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Baden-Baden radio, during Erich Honecker's forthcoming visit to Bonn the FRG will propose to the GDR that the two countries sign a declaration pledging themselves not to resort to force. According to Genscher, such a document would have a positive effect on other European states.

Announcing this possibility, Genscher said nothing about whether this had been discussed during the inter-German contacts and did not venture to guess how the Germans' allies, primarily the United States and the Soviet Union, would be likely to react to such a development. It may be assumed, however, that Berlin would be prepared to sign a declaration with Bonn on nonuse of force if non-German factors did not object, which is to say if they did not consider that this would upset the existing balance of power in Central Europe.

Genscher endeavored to appease both the Russians and the Americans when he stated in the above-mentioned interview that the allies of the two German states should not be alarmed at inter-German rapprochement, because the two German states did not want to play a role of their own in international relations, though, as Genscher put it, the FRG and the GDR bear joint responsibility for peace. The West German foreign minister has refrained from polemicizing with Moscow, which continues to repeat accusations that militarist and revanchist trends are intensifying in the FRG and where still today, several decades since the end of World War II, there is talk about a threat of war from West Germany. This last accusation was made by the deputy editor in chief of PRAVDA and has been carried by Soviet television.

Instead of polemicizing with Moscow, Genscher merely recalled that the FRG was in favor of East-West understanding, with the United States as partner and the Warsaw Pact as neighbor. The Bonn government's decision to refrain from polemics with the Soviet Union has proved to be correct and made things easier for the GDR. In fact, both German states have come to understand that they should not try too hard to justify themselves and keep explaining why they want to improve mutual relations. Even if a declaration on nonuse of force should be signed, this will not in the least mean that the two German states are exceeding their bloc frameworks, because in view of their bloc membership and differences between the two social systems the declaration on nonuse of force would have to have bloc undertones, the same as there are bloc undertones in the idea originating in the East, that the Warsaw Pact and the Atlantic Alliance should sign a nonaggression treaty.

Despite the daily accusations leveled at Bonn, Moscow does not seem to want to prevent Honecker's visit to the FRG, but merely to warn him of how far he may go in seeking accord with a government that is the greatest advocate of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. However, it is true to say that warnings of this kind are unnecessary, because the GDR has in no way called into question its adherence to the Warsaw Pact, all the more so since operational-tactical medium-range missiles have been deployed on its own territory in response to the deployment of Pershing missiles in the FRG. Consequently, there is no danger at all that the rapprochement between the two German states will exceed the permitted limits, because in the context of a Europe divided into blocs it is in practice impossible to do so.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH PRC IMPROVING

LD272054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 27 (TANJUG) -- The value of trade between Yugoslavia and China is expected to exceed 150 million this year. In the first half of the year, 1200 [figure as received] million dollars worth of deliveries both ways were contracted or double the overall value of trade for [word indistinct]. Trade between the two countries, which had been on a decline since 1980, has considerably increased this year owing to more frequent contacts between economy representatives and the adjustment of the annual trade lists.

Yugoslavia sold buses, cars, telephone cables and section steel to China for the first time this year. It also exported to China polyester yarn, reinforced-concrete steel, household electric appliances and one vessel, with two more to be delivered by the end of the year. The vessels are worth a total of 48 million dollars.

Yugoslavia will import from China this year, as in the past, bauxite, synthetic fibres, cotton and silk fabrics and, and for the first time, cotton, soyabean and antimony.

Major headway has been recorded also in industrial cooperation. The two countries last year signed agreements on 23 projects and are expected to contract 22 more projects by the end of this year. The agreements already signed involve projects in the mechanical engineering, electronic and light industries and in the production of tool machines, tools, scooters, furniture and refrigerators, with cooperation switching from a short-term to a longer-term orientation. Particular importance is attached to programmes on cooperation in copper and coking coals production, work on which is underway.

This year's trends clearly indicate that actual possibilities exist for further expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. The two countries are preparing a long-term agreement which they expect to sign at the coming session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The first long-term agreement the two countries have signed envisages Yugoslav section steel deliveries to China over a period of ten years, with annual deliveries of 1,000 tonnes worth 25 million dollars.

REPORTAGE OF DJURANOVIC OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

Stops in Dubayy en Route

LD271213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0914 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- En route from Yugoslavia to India Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stopped for a short time in Dubayy, where he had talks with United Arab Emirates [UAE] representatives.

The president of the Presidency held talks with UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum on relations between Yugoslavia and the UAE. Djuranovic and Al-Maktum noted the existence of good and broad possibilities for cooperation between Yugoslavia and the UAE and both of them expressed interest and desire in promoting cooperation between the two countries. The talks were also attended by Hamid ibn Nasir al-Uways, minister of electricity and water, who welcomed and greeted the president of the SFRY Presidency at the airport. Also taking part in the talks were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC].

Holds Talks With Gandhi

LD272049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- Since last year's Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Delhi, the Nonaligned Movement has preserved its vitality and strength, but nonaligned countries must also invest fresh efforts in order to maintain the continuity of action despite the increasingly difficult conditions and more tense relations in the world. In this way, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, assessed the situation in the Nonaligned Movement in their first round of talks, lasting 2 hours, held today.

Both sides noted that, as before, major international problems, in particular the problems facing developing countries, cannot be resolved without the Nonaligned Movement.

In their talks the two sides noted that the conclusions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit -- on the causes of the political and economic crises in the world and the pace at which these crises are developing -- have already been confirmed. The Indian prime minister and the Yugoslav Presidency president believe that not much is to be added to the assesssments and conclusions of the seventh summit on world crises, although since that meeting the situation in the world has seriously worsened.

In this connection it was noted that even more intense activity by nonaligned states is both necessary and desirable. In this context Indira Gandhi and Veselin Djuranovic discussed some possible specific actions, which the foreign affairs ministers of the nonaligned countries will also discuss at their meeting in New York in October.

Economic relations between Yugoslavia and India are not at the level of the political relations between the two countries. This was the assessment made today by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. While the political relations are improving annually, economic cooperation has weakened in the past few years.

Political cooperation was assessed as good, significant and useful. Frequent consultations between India and Yugoslavia at the United Nations, in the Nonaligned Movement and in other international forums -- Djuranovic and Indira Gandhi concluded -- have been yielding results and should be continued.

Having noted that Yugoslav-Indian economic cooperation is lagging behind political cooperation, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Presidency President Djuranovic believe that great possibilities exist for a qualitative and quantitative expansion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and India. The two sides expressed satisfaction about the economic and financial experts of the two countries having already begun detailed talks about concrete measures and methods to return economic cooperation to the level at which it was in earlier years, or even of exceeding it.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the FEC; Danilo Bilanovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Republic of India; and other personalities took part in the talks.

In addition to Indira Gandhi, the Indian delegation comprised R. Mirdha, minister of state for external affairs; M. Rasgotra, foreign secretary; and other members of the government, as well as J.R. Hiremath, the Indian ambassador to Yugoslavia. The official talks between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Indian President Hosts Dinner

LD272034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- This evening Zail Zingh, president of the Republic of India, gave a formal dinner in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the Yugoslav delegation. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister, and members of the government also attended the dinner.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other Yugoslav personalities were also at the dinner. President Singh and President of the SFRY Presidency Djuranovic exchanged toasts in the course of the dinner.

Indian Reportage

For Indian reportage on President Beselin Djuranovic's visit to New Delhi, including his arrival, his meeting with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and the banquet hosted in his honor by Indian President Giani Zail Singh, see the India section of the 28 August South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BELOVSKI MEETS U.S. DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIAL

LD251919 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 25 (TANJUG) -- Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Dimce Belovski and member of the U.S. Democratic Party leadership Allen Schaeffer conferred on current international events in Belgrade today, Saturday.

As has been learned, Belovski and Schaeffer exchanged views also on some aspects of Yugoslav-U.S. relations. Allen Schaeffer is on a brief visit to Yugoslavia.

BELOVSKI RECEIVES ZAMBIAN PARTY LEADER

LD252033 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 2 (TANJUG) -- Mutual willingness exists for promotion of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia and for over-all Yugoslav-Zambian relations.

The above was set out today, Saturday in talks between LCY Central Committee Presidency Secretary Dimce Belovski and Zambia's United National Independence Party Secretary-General Humphrey Mulemba.

Belovski and Mulemba discussed some topical questions pertaining to international economic and political relations. The situation in southern Africa was devoted special attention.

The importance of strengthening the action unity of the Movement of Non-alignment was also emphasized.

LCY DRAFT CONCLUSIONS SHOW LEADERSHIP DISUNITY

AU231424 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 84 p 2

[Slobodan Vukmirovic commentary: "Hot Potato"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday we concluded a series of articles in the pages of this newspaper which were based on interviews with 15 secretaries of the basic organizations of the LC in direct production, from various parts of the country. The subject was: the Draft Conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on the Implementation of the LCY's Leading Role and the Strengthening of Its Ideological and Action Unity.

On this occasion, we have selected the view of Cedomir Kojic, worker-secretary of Loznica Viskoza:

"Here at the grassroots we can see that things are not running as they should, especially at higher levels, for instance, in the Central Committee. Possible disunity at the grassroots is merely an expression of disunity at these higher levels, for we must always be aware that any shortcoming in the leadership, even small, unless corrected has very great negative consequences among the members."

Has this approach not been put in black and white in the text of the draft conclusions, about which a general party discussion will be starting soon? Why then this stress on the importance of this worker's message? There is good reason for it, however. When one speaks of unity, one demands of the leadership not formal unity, a sessions and "in papers," but imperative unity in daily action.

For instance, what is the meaning of the fact that for 2 entire months the majority of party leaderships have been thoroughly occupied with how to "organize" the grassroots for a general party discussion, almost to the exclusion of all else? We have not yet heard that a single discussion has been held or even planned on the subject of, for instance, what in our commune has tended to make the work of the subjective forces, including the party, identified with the state? Would not a chance be missed if not a single republican or provincial organization and its leadership discusses the extent to which their work is guided by our program principles? The Communists in the federal units will above all cultivate the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and socialist internationalism, and those who work at the center, in the federation, will primarily keep watch over all constitutional, political, and other elements that ensure the equality and the free development of the parts. Or: Will the LCY Central Committee really pass over in silence for who knows which time without clearing up the matter, the fact that one of its distinguished members asserts, in hundreds of thousands of newspaper copies, that certain members of that leadership at the 13th session "ideologically justified statist centralist views"? Or: Can the Communists-delegates, at least those who are members of the respective committees of the SFRY Assembly, explain to the workers class that the Federal Executive Council completed the Bill on Prices by the end of July, but that it is only because of the vacations that the discussions of the bill are waiting for September? Despite the fact that the bill has been heralded for years, and despite the fact that inflation threatens to devalue every stabilization effort in advance....

Every one of these details, and more could be listed, warns that another chance may be thrown away of convincing the party grassroots with examples that indeed all Communists, at all levels, will take part according to their responsibilities in the action connected with the conclusions.

MAIZE HARVEST TO EXCEED LAST YEAR'S YIELD

LD250321 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's overall maize yield will be 11,043,000 tonnes heavy this year, the Federal Institute for Statistics preliminary estimated here today (Friday). If this optimistic forecast comes through, this year's maize yield will exceed last year's maize yield by about 320,000 tonnes. Although some yields are expected to be lower on the average this year than last year (4.69 tonnes per hectare on the average was gathered in at that time), the overall maize weight will be heavier this year thanks, above all, to the higher overall number of hectares sown with maize. For, some 2.36 million hectares was sown with maize last spring, i.e. by about 90,000 hectares more than last year Yugoslavia's highest overall maize yield was reached in 1982 -- 11,137,000 tonnes.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Buenos Aires -- Dr Raul Alfonsin, president of the Republic of Argentina, has received Zivko Knezevic, SFRY ambassador to Argentina, in a farewell visit. The Argentine president had a friendly conversation with ambassador Knezevic. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 84 p 7 AU] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mitko Calovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, today received the farewell visit of Michael Wilson, Australian ambassador to Yugoslavia, who will soon leave for a new post. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 21 Aug 84 LD]

TRADE WITH LIBYA -- Libya is Yugoslavia's leading foreign trade partner among the developing countries. Trade between the two countries amounted to $542 million in 1983, of which Yugoslav exports accounted for $225 million and imports for $317 million. A large portion of this trade was conducted through compensation deals, Libya exporting crude oil and Yugoslav contractors carrying out projects in Libya. Some 13,000 Yugoslav workers of 52 enterprises are engaged on projects worth $1.3 billion, and in 1983 alone, contracts worth $550 million were concluded. Remittances by Yugoslav workers amount to about $100 million a year. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 84 p 4 AU]

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR ALBANIA -- Ohrid -- A new agreement has been signed in Tirana on the delivery of our electrical equipment for constructing three complete substations. The equipment will be produced by the EMO work organization of Ohrid and the value of the export deal is $700,000. This year, the EMO factory of Ohrid will earn $15 million from exports. In August alone, electrical equipment worth $2.78 million will be exported to the Soviet Union and Syria. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 84 p 6 AU]